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DISINTEGRATION OF KWANGTUNG LAND-REFORM CADRE FORCE;
MECHANIZATION OF STATE FARMS IN NORTHEAST

Summary: An editorial describes the threat of disintegration among the cadres engaged in completion of land reform in Kwangtung Province. Part of the threat is due to the fear of the cadres that when land reform is completed there will be no future for them. The editorial sets forth the magnitude of the task of developing the rural economy for years to come, and calls upon the cadres to throw away their fears and devote themselves unreservedly to the present task.

Farmers in a Sinkiang village have increased their per capita land holdings from 0.25 mou (one mou equals 1/6 acre) to 3 mou, and have increased their average rice production from 240 catties to 340 catties per mou since the land reform.

There are now 543 state farms in the Northeast and they use 595 tractors and 252 combines.

EDITORIAL CALLS ON CADRES TO HOLD STEADY -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 6 Mar 53

The deadline for completion of land reform throughout Kwangtung Province is March and April 1953. Kwangtung will then be able to join the rest of the nation in promoting the new economic plan.

Since the beginning of the land-reform movement in the province, feudalism has been basically overthrown and the foundations have been laid for the new people's democracy. People's Liberation Army cadres, cadres from the North, officials, various organizations, educational cadres, teachers, students, and a host of newly developed long-term agricultural cadres have been engaged in the program together with the peasant masses.

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The land reform and reinvestigation program is now moving at high speed toward a speedy culmination. The time is short and every cadre will have to work with the utmost intensity to avoid falling down on the task assigned by the party and nation.

However, in the face of final triumph of the land-reform program a dangerous spirit of relaxation has appeared among the cadres. Speedy disintegration of the cadre force threatens. The cadres from the North want to get back home; cadres from various government offices want to get back to the comparative ease of their offices; new cadres wonder if there is any future after the end of land reform. They do not feel capable of higher echelon assignments and fear they will be shifted from one place to another indiscriminately. The prospect, as they view it, is not inviting. Under these circumstances, many personal problems, temporarily shelved, are forcing themselves back into their consciousness and reducing their efficiency.

All cadres should consider that all personal problems, hopes, and schemes are quite secondary to the great challenge of serving the people. Unrest among the cadres, not wrong policies or methods as set forth by the party and the government, is responsible for the shortcomings now apparent in the land-reform program. Cadres must realize that no matter where they are or what their immediate task, their aim is not to better their own classification or position, but to expand the people's liberation movement and to complete the mission of uprooting feudalism.

Completion of land reform must not be regarded as only an early stage on the highway of progress upon which the peasant masses are moving. The development of the rural economy by increased production is so important that, if it fails, the whole industrialization program of the nation will fail and the unity of the agricultural and industrial workers can never be realized. Consequently, the problem now in the development of the rural economy is not an insufficiency of tasks to occupy the cadres, but rather a multiplicity of tasks far beyond the ability of the present cadre force.

For several years to come, at least, every available efficient cadre can be sure of a useful place in the expanding program of rural economic development. The government and the party have plans that will take in every tried and experienced cadre and they are not unmindful of the needs of each one. Rural cadres with understanding have a real future. To drop out now, after having developed a great degree of solidarity with the people by sharing their hardships and vicissitudes would be a betrayal of their confidence and evidence of a serious lack of a sense of responsibility.

LAND REFORM REJUVENATES SINKIANG VILLAGE -- Shanghai, Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 9 Dec 52

The village of P'a-ha-t'ai-k'o-li in Su-fu Hsien, Sinkiang, has become a much better place to live since land reform has been carried out, according to a roving reporter for the Hsin-hua She. Before land reform, 226 of the 634 families belonging to the village were landless. Another 140 families possessed only 0.25 mou per member. After land reform, members of these families received an average of something over 3 mou each.

During the 1952 season, each family had an average increase of 800 catties of rice. The average rice production per mou increased from 240 catties to 340 catties. One third of their rice land produced up to 400 catties and there were yields of up to 700 catties on some of the newly distributed land.

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The case of one family of Uighur nationality illustrates the beneficial change brought about by land reform. On the 15 mou of land distributed during land reform to this family of five, they raised over 6,000 catties of rice. This will enable this family to have a surplus of 1,000 catties after their ordinary needs have been supplied up until the 1953 rice crop is harvested. The head of the family estimates that he will be able to buy an ox and still eat rice and flour throughout the year.

The People's Liberation Army sent a contingent of 120 men with 54 animals to help some 200 poor families plant 1,700 mou in 1952. They also loaned the farmers 5,000 catties of selected seed.

With the advantage of their new prosperity, the villagers have built 22 new houses, and bought 134 work animals and 11 farm carts, as well as hundreds of tools.

STATE FARMS EXPAND IN NORTHEAST -- New York, Hua-ch'iao Jih-pao, 12 Dec 52

Hong Kong, 6 December 1953 (Mukden dispatch) -- Since their inception in the planning phase in 1947, state farms in the Northeast have grown to 543 with a total cultivated acreage of 2,835,000 mou and employing 43,000 laborers. They use 595 tractors, 252 combines, and 18,000 various other implements. Of these farms, 38 are large scale. There are 169 hsien-operated demonstration farms and 309 hsien-operated production farms.

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